

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5375.

號一月十年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1880.

廿七廿月八年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 50, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTHRIE, 10, Old Bailey, E.C. HENRY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Raffles Place, Singapore. C. HEINRICH & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Canton. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow. HEDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Peking. WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,600,000 Dollars.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS:
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. MOLLER, Esq.
ADOLF ARBER, Esq. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.
R. R. FRILLER, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.
R. L. DALLMEYER, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG:—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai:—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, \$1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MANILA, CANTON, HONGKONG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW AND PORTS ON THE YANGTSE.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOILLERON,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents of the ELLIOTT'S METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880. del18

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ PATENT YELLOW METAL SHEATHING,
all Sizes;
AND COMPOSITION NAILS,
in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. R. LAMBERT,
Peddler's Wharf Buildings,
Hongkong, July 28, 1880.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULIUS MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quart. 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 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3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 320

be as good as any of his predecessors, whether he exists or not, or direct the onslaught of the Muscovite Legation. We shall soon know the meaning of the new ambiguous but alarming phrase, "a situation of frontier." The Russians will not waste much time at Peking, and probably after one or two interviews with the plenipotentiary the *Tungshu Yamen* will yield, without further discussion, to the Admiral's convincing arguments.—*Japan Herald.*

The following passengers were booked for Hongkong and Shanghai, by the P. & O. and M. M. steamer:

From Marseilles, Sept. 5, per M. M. *Yongfeng*,—Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, Mr. Goustou, and Mr. Cordier for Shanghai.
From Marseilles, Sept. 19, per M. M. steamer *Asia*,—Mr. R. J. Webster and Mr. Lavett for Hongkong.
From Marseilles, Oct. 3, per M. M. steamer *Djemah*,—Mrs. Kewick and two children, Miss Churchill, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Haskinson and two children, Mr. Edward Henderson and Miss Henderson for Hongkong.
From Southampton, Sept. 1, per P. & O. steamer *Feronia*,—Miss Denham and Capt. J. O. Bayley.
From Southampton, Sept. 15, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Murray, Rev. Mr. Watson, Rev. Mr. Thow, Mrs. Brown and daughter.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.
The seventh ordinary meeting of the above Society was held at the Society's Office this afternoon, when there were present:—Hon. F. Byrne, who presided, and Messrs H. Hopkin, F. D. Sassoon, W. H. Darby, A. P. MacEwen, D. MacCulloch, F. Henderson, G. G. Williamson, W. K. Hughes, H. H. Nelson, J. H. Cox, J. T. Chater, J. A. Mooney, T. Jackson, H. Smith, H. N. Mody, A. Coxon, and N. S. Ede, Secretary.

The Chairman remarked that the meeting was a small one but this he did not accept as any bad omen. The report of which he now would move the adoption had been in their hands for some days and had been published, and as he had before had occasion to remark, when the accounts which were made public were satisfactory, the shareholders generally kept away. He therefore looked on the small meeting as rather a favourable sign than otherwise. The report now before them was a fairly good one. They would be glad to know that the business for the present year, so far as they had gone, was satisfactory. The remaining portion of the profits of 1st July yielded a bonus of three per cent, and a dividend of \$3,876.79 to the Reserve Fund. The claims still to be paid had been very carefully estimated and fully anticipated, and it would be found that the sum reserved for paying them would be amply sufficient. He proposed the adoption of the report and the accounts.

Mr. Nelson seconded the motion, which was carried.
The Chairman stated that Messrs F. D. Sassoon and A. P. MacEwen retired from the Directorate by rotation but were eligible and offered themselves for re-election. He proposed that they be re-elected.

Mr. MacCulloch seconded the motion, which was carried.
The Chairman said he had to regret the departure of Mr. Lowcock from the Colony; the Directors had elected Mr. Darby to fill his place, and that nomination, he hoped, would meet with the approval of the shareholders. He moved accordingly.

Mr. Hughes seconded this motion, which was unanimously carried.
Mr. Hopkin proposed the re-election of Mr. J. H. Cox and Mr. Innes as auditors, which was seconded by Mr. Williamson and carried.

The Chairman stated that the bonus and dividend would be payable on Monday next.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Chief.)

Friday, October 1st.

LARCENIES.

Chan Asing, coolie, was convicted on evidence of the larceny of a side of pork, this morning, and having been previously convicted of larceny on 24th last month, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Chan Aing, a boatman, 24, pleaded guilty to stealing a silver pipe, valued at 70 cents. Sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Lat Aun, a coolie, 24, for stealing a copper pan, value a dollar, from Russell Min, a seaman on board the P. & O. steamer *India*, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months; the first and last fourteen days in solitary confinement, the remainder to be at hard labour. He had been once convicted last year.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.
Chan Aun, described as a servant unemployed, 28 years of age, of Kowloon, was charged with obtaining money under false pretences.

The complainant Lee Aun, a washerman, recently returned from San Francisco, now staying in Kowloon, stated that the prisoner, who was previously a washerman to him, met him in the street, and offered to sell him a ring, valued at \$10. He paid him the sum of \$10 and got the ring produced. A bystander told him to find out whether the ring was not gold and copper without then want the prisoner to give him back his money, but prisoner ran away. Being overtook, and the money demanded of him, he refused to return it, and was given into custody. Witness brought the ring on the representation that it was gold, but for that representation he would not have bought it.

Wong Apak, the man who warned the complainant, gave corroborative evidence of the sale; he warned complainant because he had seen the same man selling spurious rings before.

Chow Ahnue, coolie, corroborated the above.
Sung Cheung Chan, sheriff of the Court, said, the ring weighed 21 carats, was composed of copper and gold, twenty-five per cent being copper. The ring was worth \$150. The ring bore the

characters *Sai Shing*, purporting to be the name of the maker, a well-known goldsmith in Canton, and the words "Chut Kam" pure gold.

Defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

TURNING CATTLE LOOSE.

Five Yan mah-tee people were charged with "turning loose cattle, to wit, upon the public thoroughfare" there, and were fined in sum varying from ten to twenty-five cents; one man had over twenty pigs. One woman, whose place had been blown down by the late gale, was discharged.

OTICUS CASE.

Fung Ayan, a painter, 35 years of age, was fined \$25 for being in possession of prepared opium, without a permit of the Opium Farmer, in default one month's imprisonment, and \$50 for retelling opium, in default two months' imprisonment.

STABBING CASE.

George (or John) Warren, 26, was charged with cutting and wounding Alexander England, on the 30th ult.

Certificates were put in from Dr. Marques to show that both complainant and defendant were in hospital and unable to appear with safety at the Court. England was suffering from a wound in the chest, and Warren from a bruise in the eye and a wound in the thigh. The case was adjourned till Friday next.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

This case was called and further remanded till Monday next; no evidence was taken.

(Before the Hon. Mr. S. Tomchoy.)

DISTURBANCE AT THE OPIUM FARM.

Chan Aun was charged with creating a disturbance at Bonham Strand West, this morning.
P. C. 601 stated that at 7.15 a.m., being on duty at Bonham Strand West, he saw about thirty people in front of the Opium Farmer's office. They were making a great noise and wanted to rush into the office. He turned them all away. Defendant refused to go and called him an Indian devil. When apprehended defendant was violent, and the people in the crowd all called out "Ah."

Defendant was fined three dollars, in default fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

SWATOW.

A correspondent writes from Swatow, under date, Sept. 27th, reviewing at some length the proceedings, as reported in our columns, of the Shamesen community on the occasion of the recent scare there through disturbance, and animadverting strongly on the absence of a gunboat from the scene of the affray which might have spread to such an extent as to require the intervention of such aid to the peace and safety of the foreigners resident there. Our correspondent remarks that it is a matter for grave reflection on the part of the foreign residents located in the different parts of the "Flowery Land" that when an urgent case like this arises there is no English or other gunboat to be had on the Station to protect the lives of the European residents, who are beholden to Meaco for the moral force which was brought into play on the occasion. Foreign residents should not be put to their wits and in the event of such a disturbance breaking out as endangered the peace and comfort of the good folks of Shamesen the other day. Should the Foreign representatives not see to this? Could they not arrange to have one of their gunboats present at every port to protect foreign residents in cases of such emergency? In them is vested full power from their respective Governments to uphold the dignity and preserve the safety of their respective nations. Is it too much to expect that all the gunboats should continually cluster about the Admiral's flag, hanging closely to the balustrade of stations to which there is anything but urgent business to call them and at which there is no shadow of a shade of an excuse for their remaining. The "gallant officers" are not to be blamed for arranging for their enjoyment of an agreeable climate as possible, but the case might be put thus,—that had the gunboat which went from Meaco really had occasion to open fire at Canton and done some signal service to the State, their bosoms would probably have been burning with jealousy and their chagrin would have been deep and long lasting. As it is the Meaco authorities have been landed up to the skies for their prompt action, a course of action which would be particularly becoming on another power that had more at stake than Portugal had even England. No doubt did the Foreign Representative have to defend himself before the final tribunal of the House of Lords or the Commons, or the Senate, his excuse would be that the gunboats were urgently required elsewhere, and he would no doubt get out of it with a slight reprimand, but he would not be so leniently dismissed by the tribunal of public opinion. All that the Authorities would have to say to him would be that he had committed an error of judgment of course, but the voice of public opinion would not return the same verdict on the case. All credit due to the Meaco Authorities for their promptitude in going to the rescue. Well do I remember, writes our correspondent, the Monday morning when the Tientsin massacre occurred. There was not a vestige of a gunboat there at the time, of any nationality whatever. All the foreign residents made a stampede on board the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer commanded by Capt. Stiel which he kindly placed at their disposal, particularly of the ladies and their children. She was hailed out midstream for further safety and a stalwart artilleryman named Welsh, late of Her Majesty's Service, who had been engaged in previous battles, took charge of a battery which was improvised

on board, formed of whatever guns or weapons could be procured. The *Dragon* steamer, Capt. Harvey, had left that morning without her customs clearance, on account of the tide and she was to wait at Taku until the papers were sent overland. A special messenger from H. M. Consul, directing the *Dragon* to proceed without delay for assistance, arrived while she was getting up steam; shortly after she had left the row and the carriage began. The *Dragon* steamer, Capt. Russell, 1,400 H. M. Navy, passed up, gave her all the shot and powder on board the *Dragon* to be used, if necessary, upon her arrival at Tien Tsin, which offer was gladly accepted. There were three ships sent to the rescue, one American and one English. After this the *Dragon* proceeded to Chiao with all speed, knowing H. M. gunboat *Grasshopper* to be stationed there. Upon arrival at Chiao the *Grasshopper's* call-gun was fired for liberty-men to come on board. A few hours after, she departed for the scene of the carnage but arrived too late. The result no doubt is still fresh in the mind of your readers. For instance the beautiful and accomplished and young Madame Le Maisson went in the attire of a Chinese lady, to the Yamen to look for her murdered husband—amongst the infuriated rabble. She was detected, seized and stripped of all her clothing, strung up to the gaze of the murderers, her breasts cut off and every limb of her body mutilated. Had a gunboat been stationed at the place she ought to have occupied, none of this need have happened. The natives boasted at the time that the French could not go to war or do them any harm as their hands were full with the Germans at the time. Hence arose the mission of Chung How to France to negotiate; with what result we all know. Now here at Swatow the "inevitable gunboat," as it used to be called, is a thing of the past. I speak of the last twelve months. There has been one seen about three times during that period, each staying about 36 hours or so in port and then going off nobody knew where. A custom house cruiser (Capt. Crocker) certainly lay here for a period of a few months of the time I mention, but she has long since taken her departure. In it understood that these gunboats (Chiboo) are sufficient protection for all nations alike! I think not. I write this, although "it is sweet to be protected." I question if in this community of Swatow, we have any such men as Colonel Lincoln or the sturdy gunner Welsh. We would no doubt, sell our lives for what they are worth to us, as the Shamesenians mean to do. I say the day is not yet arrived when the docility of the Chinese rabble, which Sir John Pope Hennessy so devoutly worships, is to be depended upon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1881.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

October 1st.

Sir,—When a merchant or Bank manager looks at the accounts for the purpose of misleading those with whom he may have to deal, he is called a swindler, and very properly sentenced to undergo a lengthened term of imprisonment: when the Governor of a Crown Colony does the same thing, there are people to be found, not themselves exceptionally dishonest, but who may have to deal with him, who are not quarrelled with the latter epithet, so long as it is carefully defined; and if it is meant to imply the wilful suppression of important facts, and the misrepresentation of others, it may be appropriate enough. In these latter days, however, there seems to be such a meeting of our ethical ideas, that the terminology applicable to the old-fashioned times of our grand-fathers should be entirely changed. What was once considered a "falsehood," is now nothing more than a "caution," or, as it may happen, an "intelligent statement." The greatest breach of good faith is merely "diplomatic management," at least unless the delinquent is poor and without influence.

The Colonial Estimates for 1881 have lately occupied much of the public attention, and the more they are examined the more unsatisfactory are they found to be. Nothing can justify the suppression of all information in regard to the "Special Fund," and the omission of the outlays in connection with the administration of the C. D. Ordinance, with the scarcely concealed suggestion that there is a reduction in the vote for the Medical Department, as compared with former years, it is difficult to characterize; but I am willing to call it "diplomatic management," if my definition of the expression be accepted. In your leading article of last night, you speak of "the uncomplaining and easy-going nature of the Finances Committee" of the Legislative Council. I should feel disposed to speak rather of their wicked and unwarrantable abandonment of obvious duty. They are in a position to force the necessary information from Sir John Hennessy, and they cannot plead, as an excuse, that they do not know how, as the Senior Official Member, not so many years ago, appealed, and most successfully, to the Secretary of State, on a very similar matter. But now—a day is grateful to support the Governor, no matter how strongly his actions may be disapproved of, and the members of Council, with one exception, have now become merely the humble instruments of recording the decisions arrived at by Sir John Hennessy and his Inspector of Schools.

CENSOR.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

(Harold's translation.)

It is said that the money lent by the Government to various private companies will be soon all called in, and the whole amount lent to one company.

We take the following from the *Kaitai Zasshi*: "A rumour is current that it has been discussed in the Cabinet and almost decided upon by the members of that body that a foreign loan of \$20,000,000 shall be negotiated, and over yen 100,000,000 in currency redeemed. Even though this may not be so, yet our Government will doubtless take some step to relieve the present financial distress. We (*Kaitai Zasshi*) are anxiously awaiting the day on which the Government will adopt such measures. It is said that the various mercantile and manufacturing enterprises now carried on

by the Government in various factories will be soon handed over to private individuals, so that there will no longer be a possibility of speaking ill of the Government for competing in trade with the people. This is indeed a sensible idea, as the authorities are said to have already started factories for the carrying out of such enterprises as private people could not easily engage in, with a view to handing them over to the people when everything was in thorough working order.

It is rumoured that at a late Cabinet meeting the Emperor expressed his wish that the industrial and agricultural enterprises should be stimulated as much as possible. Therefore officers to attend to these affairs will be established in all the cities and prefectures, where as yet that has not been done. Money is to be lent to people who are poor, and *shikoku* who are unemployed will be given work. We do not know whether these measures will really accomplish the aim of our Government or not.

Several silk brewers at Nishinomiya, Hiogo ken, have lately applied for permission to establish a beer brewery. The company propose to raise a capital of 120,000 yen, to import all necessary machinery, and engage foreign employees. They hope to be able to entirely supply the market so that none will be imported. The leading man in the enterprise is a well known silk maker, Sawanaka Chubel, and there are 53 other shareholders.

A middle class operator of the Osaka Mint, hitherto with sorrow that there was no watch factory in Japan, and that there fore there was a great profit made by foreign countries out of the watches imported, sent his son to Switzerland in the spring of 1877, to learn the business of watch making. The young man returned last April, and a factory has been established at Hinokuchi, Nishinari gory, Osaka fu. The sum 2,500 yen has been granted by the Government as capital, and the father and son are now busy teaching the trade to a number of students.

The Tokio Arsenal is now making 100,000 stand of the breech-loading rifle invented by Col. Martini. A new ship has been built for a Russian firm at Hirano's Ship Building Yard, Ichikawajima, Tokio. The purchasers are so well satisfied with the workmanship and skill displayed that they have, it is reported, given an order for a man-of-war to be built at the place. (f)

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.

In my last I told you that the hand of the assassin had not been idle. The past three weeks, have, in the way of cool-blooded murder, and suicide, "out-Heroded Herod." The files you will receive by this mail will give you details; but what astonishes a stranger most is the fact that the principals in these matters are almost invariably found amongst the would-be respectable classes. And then the Press think it no shame to profess that murder under sentimental provocation is rather a virtue than a crime. The very fundamental axiom of law that life must be respected at all costs, is apparently lost sight of. With all the talk of this head-fellows necessary train of crime. Morality, in all branches, and discipline are discount. To assure myself of this, I paid a visit to the State prison of St. Quentin. Delightfully situated on the shores of the San Francisco Bay, it affords a pleasant asylum for some sixteen hundred criminals. I should have said sixteen hundred and six, for there are six female prisoners, except "ladies." Female morality in San Francisco is of so exalted a type, and judicial gallantry so unctuously vigilant, that the percentage of male to female criminals bears the unheard-of ratio of 265 to 1. When you hear the manner of life of the masculine prisoners, it will not be difficult to imagine that of their gentler sisters. Of the 1,000 men-malefactors, 1,100 were Roman Catholic (Irish and Mexican), 300 Chinese, and 200 Protestants. The main buildings formed a large quadrangle the enclosed space being a pretty flower garden. It was refreshing to see a group composed of two murderers in the first degree, two in the second, and a burglar, engaged at the innocent occupation of picking the dead leaves and flowers. Not quite so agreeable was it, to find some forty prisoners, within some sixty feet of twenty repeating rifles ready loaded, also revolvers, the sole guard being a young unarmed man. The prisoners were at work on a house adjacent to this guard-room, and were actually on the walls of the prison. I had lunch on the expense of the State, and was admirably waited on by a couple of convicts. The convicts lounged or sat about the grounds, chatting, smoking and chewing *alib*. At attendance at Church is optional. The few patrols were private clothes, and seemed on the very best terms with their charges. Of industrial occupation there was plenty, and a good school; and that is the beginning and end of the whole good. I could find. The whole official arrangement seemed of the wildest character. For example, some half mile from the prison I went to an inn for a glass of beer, and was much surprised to find a couple of convicts at the bar enjoying a cup of that which not only cheers but also occasionally exhilarates. On remarking this to mine host, he replied "Oh! The gentlemen from the College often give me a look-in."

The venality of Justice, rendered California disgraceful, even in its own eyes; and there are not wanting signs to show that the people of the State are awakened to the sense of the degrading position they hold, not only in the eyes of the world at large, but also of the United States itself.

There is a hull in politics. The Republican Journals are so blatant, and I may say as blackguardly as ever, far eclipsing the Democrats. The Chinese question, as usual, is vying the righteous soul of "Uncle Sam." It is interesting to see so manifest a case of the "engineer's hoist on his own petard." You must be warm in Hongkong now. It is said that the way to enjoy a cup of tea and a warm fire is to know that it is snowing outside. The thermometer here is a steady 65° F. I was asked the other day if the imaginative Hibernian who presides over your destinies, had been unwinding any more pictures and insulting any more flags lately.

Tax forthcoming number of the *Geographische Mittheilungen* contains Mr. Regel's account of a trip from Kuldja to Turkestan, in Chinese Turkestan, which no European traveller appears to have visited since Father Goes did so in the seventeenth century. The new tour consisted of two fortresses, inhabited by several thousands Tarantichs, Dugangs and Chones. It lies in the midst of the desert, its fields being irrigated by water conveyed through underground canals from the foot of the Tianshan. The Russian traveller, notwithstanding the obstacles placed in his way by the authorities, succeeded in paying a flying visit to the ruins of ancient Turfan, about thirty miles farther east, near a famous place of pilgrimage (Mezar). The ruins cover an immense area.

ILLEGITIMATE TRADE IN RICE.

The following is from an article in the *Japan Gazette* under the above heading:—

It is a fact, sufficiently demonstrated, that no unofficial Japanese can send a chartered foreign vessel to an unopened port; but the Mitsu Bishi Company, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and one or two foreign agents of officials can and do evade these obstacles which, to non-officials, have all the force of the most stringent laws. The principle of the protection afforded to the Mitsui Bishi Company is absolutely indefensible. Its effect is to stop all private trade, to confine the profits of the coast service to an individual who, supported by government money, has never yet accounted for his stewardship of the national property.

It is gratifying to know that one of the first acts of a national assembly will be to inquire into the constitution of, and privileges accorded to, the Mitsui Bishi Company. To investigate the title and original bills of sale; the prices actually paid to the foreign seller, and the prices paid to and advanced for the ships on transfer to the Mitsui Bishi Company. To ask why Mr. Iwasaki Yataro is privileged to so high a degree as to allow him to hold a position superior to that of any other person in the empire, and how it comes to pass that he is empowered to dictate the terms upon which the produce of this country shall be transported from district to district.

Until the monopoly known as the Mitsui Bishi Company is done away with, no business in grain export can prosper.

In order that an extensive export of grain may be carried out, it is necessary that a cheap and abundant supply of vessels can be obtained to convey rice from the producing districts either to an open port, or direct to its destination in other countries for sale. That such means of transport now exist is disproved by the simple fact that, if the Mitsui Bishi Company was prepared to carry on the same terms as foreign vessels can be chartered, the capacity of the entire fleet, withdrawing all the vessels from the unprofitable lines of Shanghai and Hongkong, would be insufficient for a tenth part of the trade that should be conducted by a country like this.

The statistics showing the results of last year's harvest, published in the *Chinghi Boku Shimo*, and quoted by the Tokio Chamber of Commerce as trustworthy, give a surplus of over the full average crop of seven million koku, or seventeen million piculs; and this, if the statistics are substantially correct, is the quantity the country can afford to export as the excess over the full consuming power of the people. In place, however, of a prosperous trade in the hands of the people, we find foreign vessels entering Japanese ports with cargoes of rice from Saigon!

The present conditions of the coast trade prevent the people who have produced this large surplus, from being able to make use of it, and compel them to keep it hoarded in godowns, preyed upon by insects, and gradually deteriorating in quality, besides losing heavily in interest upon a capital locked up in produce, unobtainable because the governing classes of the nation have chosen to grant the exclusive privileges of the coast trade recapitulated in this article.

From the foregoing, it is easily understood that if the people had been allowed to employ the cheapest vessels on the market there would have been by this time very large amounts of silver expended in the grain producing districts of the country, and the cry of distress raised in different parts of the country would have been unheard.

There is very little style about chess. It gives a man an opportunity to blunder himself on one leg, lose half over a groat table, and job a real ivory ball with a cue held across the small of his back. There is no running to first base, or going over three fences for the ball, in chess, and he is no bull-eye to hit, which are disadvantages in a way. Then a man, little six-by-nine man, with a banging forehead and a watery eye and spectacles, can whip a man twice his size, who is an anomaly calculated to disturb the equilibrium of nature.

A contemporary has unearthed the following curious specimen of English law which was in force 110 years ago, and has never been repealed. All women, of whatever rank, age, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maidens, or widows, that shall, after such Act, impose, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects by means, painted, powders, cosmetics, waxes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or extra, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against wilful and like misdemeanours, and the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void. That was certainly a very sensible enactment.

Statistics recently published show that coffee, tea, and cocoa were far more largely consumed in 1879 than in 1878, whilst on the other hand the excessive returns evidence the gratifying fact that no less than fourteen millions less was spent upon beer, wine, and spirits during the past twelve months than in that preceding it. This diminution is equal to no less than 9.8 per cent. on the total quantity consumed. Nor is this to be accounted for by the depression in trade and manufactures, which was equally prevalent in 1877, especially when figures prove that the consumption during that bad year shows an increase upon that during the previous years of plenty. Taken together, the decrease in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, and the increase in the of harmless beverages, may fairly be cited as a proof of a tendency in the right direction.

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SLAVE TRADE IN THE RED SEA AND AFRICA.

In view of the interest that is taken in everything appertaining to the career of Colonel Gordon, the following letter regarding the Slave Trade, taken from the *Times*, is worth reproducing:—

Sir,—Our correspondent in Jeddah, writing on the 30th of June, gives a deplorable account of the increase of the slave trade in the Sudan and the Red Sea since the departure of Colonel Gordon. If you can find room in *The Times* for the extracts, it will do more to enlighten the English public and to alarm the Egyptian and Turkish officials than anything short of action in Parliament. *The Times* is a power in Egypt and is feared by pashas and their underlings more than all the laws enacted by their own Government against this iniquitous trade.

I have drawn a veil over some of the horrors related to us, as they cannot be even named in civilized countries. Our correspondent thus writes:—
"No one can be more utterly disgusted than I am at the state of affairs at present, and I sincerely regret that Colonel Gordon has gone from the country where he was working so hard. He has gone, and I do not think there is a respectable inhabitant of the Sudan that is not sorry, and many look back to the times when justice and law reigned in the country under his rule, and wish that he or some other English man were again appointed as Governor of the African dominions of Egypt."

"The slave trade is just as brisk as ever it was; and I am convinced that expeditions have already started for slave raiding. As now the Sudan is split up again into different pashalics, each pasha only being responsible for the country he governs, there is no supreme head to put a stop to lawlessness, and the few soldiers and utter want of police and preventive service make it an easy matter for the slave-dealers to get their slaves down to the coast and ship them."

"The soldiers on the coast of the Sudan are mostly Egyptians, who, having been convicts, have worked their time out and now serve in the army; they are underpaid, underfed, and underclothed. If when on duty they come across a slave caravan, it is likely they would stop it and conduct it to the authorities, who would likely enough say nothing about it and take the backwash from the owners themselves! Would they not much more probably pocket a reasonable bribe and allow the slave dealers to wend their way to the coast and never report to their officers what had taken place?"

"The slave trade is being carried on in the most open way, every steamer that leaves Souakin has slaves on board. In the steamer *Yembo*, in which I crossed the sea, there were 19, 18 of whom, however, had liberation papers. A man from Mecca whom I know very well by sight, and a noted slave-dealer, had five with him, four boys and a girl, who were supposed to be his domestic slaves. To my certain knowledge this man goes backwards and forwards nearly every month. He can carry on his trade with impunity, and he is only one of the many that do the same. He goes to the Governor or official in charge and says, 'I have so many slaves that I have bought, I want them liberated.' Papers are made out for them, he leaves for Jeddah, passes the slaves at the quarantine, walks them into the town, destroys the papers of liberation taken out at Souakin, sells the slaves, and returns by next steamer to Souakin to buy more. There is no law to touch him, no treaty with England whereby he does an illegal act, and he can snap his fingers in the faces of the officers of our cruisers. This sort of thing is done weekly, not only to Jeddah, but to Suaz from Souakin, and from Massowah to Hodeidah, and from Hodeidah to Jeddah. This is the easiest way for slave-dealers to work, but still the majority are carried by bugles. I have a well-authenticated case of 800 slaves being 'run' from Sheikh Barghut, just north of Souakin, to Jeddah, about ten days ago. The three bugles that took them away were partly loaded with mother-of-pearl, and also took cargo that belonged to the slave dealers."

"The present Governor of Souakin is the same man that told me in 1876, when I was Vice-Consul, that the slave trade did not exist and there were no slaves in Souakin. He is a bigoted, fanatical old reprobate, and he ordered a man to be scourged quite lately to try and make him see that he was implicated in a murder that took place. He had him strung up by his thumbs till they were out to the bone, and the man had witnesses to prove that he was nowhere near the place when the murder was committed. I tell you this just to show you the specimen of men that now have power in the Sudan as soon as Gordon has left."

"The African slave trade, and especially the Sudan traffic, is a disgrace to the civilized world in general, and that the Turks and Egyptians should be allowed to carry it on now they have been so many years in intercourse with the European Powers is inexplicable to me. The very rulers and officials of Turkey and Egypt that conduct the affairs of State with foreign Powers have all of them slaves and eunuchs in their houses, and are more to blame than the slave-dealers themselves, who only pander to the lust of those who buy what the slave-dealers have stolen. I dislike the sight of a well-fed and sleek pasha, and I think very Englishman ought to hate them, not for their dishonesty and corruption alone, but for owning servants and small boys that are unsexed, and therefore being accessory to the crime of murder, mutilation, and every brutality that a strong race can use against a weaker one."

"I do not believe it is known by many in England that hundreds of boys that are taken in slave raids every year are subjected to the barbarity that is inflicted on them. The operation is performed unskillfully and the poor children are buried in the sand to prevent extensive bleeding. What percentage of them lives no one knows, but it is said to be very, very small."

After discussing the proper steps to be taken to put down the enormities that now exist, our correspondent continues:—
"I think a very good thing would be to start a colony of slaves under English missionaries in some of the healthy places in the Sudan, say the Bogos Country, or on the highlands, or adjoining the Abyssinian frontier. There is not a single establishment of the Church Mission Society in the Sudan, and the places I have mentioned are quite adapted to Europeans, as they are healthy and the soil is good."
"A good English agent is required at Siout or at one of the towns on the Nile to report what goes on there to the Consul-General in Egypt, and one Consul to be appointed to the Sudan, with a loving commission and residence at Khartoum, to protect commerce and watch the slave trade. Khartoum is now not out of the world; it is only eighteen days by post from England, the post going every week, and it is in direct telegraphic communication with Cairo. An agent or trading Consul for Souakin and Massowah is likewise needed, to be also under the Consul General in Egypt, with residence at either port, which he might think fit. I should say Souakin, as there is most trade there, and it is only thirty-six hours between the two ports."

"You may make any use you like of this letter if you think fit."
Can I make better use of this letter than by requesting its insertion in *The Times*?
I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CHARLES L. ALEX.,
Secretary,
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,
27, New Broad-street, E.C., 23rd July

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* in China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (and references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished facts, or deserving of notice in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the prize offered by the *China Review* for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are accomplishing in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Carleton Review*. The great desire of publication has been bestow of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of its linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs, and the missionary bodies, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is to be met with, and who are so generally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-artist of the eleventh century, Su Tung-pu, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it is carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo volume.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Five Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains editorialials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office,

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Coleman's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Toys, Ink, Folders,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment
a "Visitors' Column," which we trust
will prove successful, and be found use-
ful. To it will be relegated from time
to time such items of information, lists,
tables and other intelligence as is con-
sidered likely to prove valuable to per-
sons passing through the City, and in
connection with which we have opened
a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS
DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment
into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public
Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and
Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque
retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central,
in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club,
Graham Club, Supreme Court, &c.,
within a stone's throw.
Laidlaw Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.,
near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above
the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington
Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Roman Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden
Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for
social-benefit work, Queen's Road East.
Salisbury House, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and
the Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.
Victoria Recreation Club.—Half-house
and Band-stand, &c.—Praya, beyond
the Cricket Ground, beside the City
Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military
Store Departments lie to the east-
ward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Herring, Tailor,
&c.—F. N. DUNCAN, 45 and 47,
Queen's Road, by special appointment
to H.E. the Governor.
Chromometers, Watches, Jewellery,
Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
American and English Stores, Books,
and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-
FARLANE, FICKER & Co.
American Newspapers and cheap Re-
publics, &c., choice Cigars and Cigars.
—MURRAY'S VARIETY STORE, 42,
Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binocu-
lars, Optical Instruments, Morahan's
Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent
for Negretti & Zamboni.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition,
and Sportsman's Requisites of all descrip-
tions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-
makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield
Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LOCATED LATTER OF CHAIRS FOR CHAIRS.
CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS.
IN THE VICINITY OF HONGKONG.
CHAIR AND BOAT HIRE.
Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA FERRY
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies,85
Two Coolies,70
Nature (direct or by P. & F. for him).
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies,85
Two Coolies,70

TO VICTORIA GATE (TO LEVEL OF DUNDAS STREET).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies,85
Two Coolies,70

Return (direct or by P. & F. for him).
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies,85
Two Coolies,70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not
more than three hours.
For every hour or part of an hour above
three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to
an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) (Gap), \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).
Hour, 10 cents.
Half day, 35 cents.
Day, 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pièces, per Day, \$5.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pièces, per Load, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pièces, per Day, 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pièces, per Load, 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kun Boat of 800
pièces, per Day, 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kun Boat of 800
pièces, per Load, 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kun Boat of 800
pièces, Half Day,60

Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00
One Hour,50
Half-an-Hour,30
After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.
Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree-
ments.

PIERCE COOLIES.
Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, 25 cents.
Half Day, 12
Three Hours, 12
One Hour, 5
Half Hour, 5

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private
agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 28, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables
the Rates are given in cents, and are, for
Letters, per half ounce, for Books and
Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight
are charged as double, treble, &c., as the
case may be, but such papers or packets or
cases may be sent at Book Rate. Two
Newspapers must not be folded together as
one, nor must anything whatever be inserted
except bona fide Supplements. Printed
matter may, however, be enclosed, if the
whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Cur-
rent may be paid either as Newspapers or
Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers
as, though Written by Hand, do not bear
the character of an actual or personal cor-
respondence, such as invoices, receipts, copied
notes, &c. The charge on them is the same
as for books, but, whatever the weight of
a packet containing any partially written
paper, it will not be charged less than 5
cents.

The sender of any Registered Article
may accompany it with a Return Receipt
on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.
The limit of weight for Books and Com-
mercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is
4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited
to 5 ounces, and must not exceed the
dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2
inches.

N. K. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise
France, most foreign possessions in Asia,
Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all
S. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili,
Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine
Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana,
Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all
Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese
and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the chief
countries not in the Union are the Aus-
tralian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected cor-
respondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.
Letters, 10
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5
Books & Patterns, 5

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia,
Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada,
Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.
Letters, 30
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5
Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and
Fiji, on Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 4; Via Guile, Letters, 25; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascen-
sion, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration,
10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.
+ There is registration to British W. India
Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas
and Haiti, the San Francisco route is
available.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton,
Shanghai, and other ports in the
vicinity of Hongkong, Letters, 10 cents
per 1/2 oz. (including a 1/2 oz. of paper).
Books, Patterns, and 2 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

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per 1/2 oz. (including a 1/2 oz. of paper).
Books, Patterns, and 2 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post
between any of the Post Offices in China
or Japan, as well as to Hongkong, Pak-
hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.
They must not exceed the following dimen-
sions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep,
nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage
will be 20 cents per lb., which will include
closed if they bear this special endorse-
ment, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER,
but any parcel may be opened by direction of
the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:
Parcels insufficiently packed or protected,
or liable to be crushed (as handboxes,
&c.), Glass, Explosive substances,
Match, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ices, Meat,
Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever
is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to be-
come offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be for-
warded by Private Ship, not by Contract
Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the
right of selecting the opportunity for trans-
mission, and of delaying delivery in case
the number of parcels is such as to retard
other correspondence. No responsibility
is accepted with regard to any parcel, but
the system of registration will secure the
safety against any but a very remote prob-
ability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to con-
found these facilities with a Parcel Post to
Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong for-
wards correspondence having jurisdiction
General, Postal Union, or other probable
post, do so, it is necessary that the
following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be
registered or not, can be received for
postage if it contains gold or silver money,
jewels, precious articles, or anything that,
as a general rule, is liable to Customs
duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending
of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the
quantity sent be so small as to make the
sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as
follows:
Books and Papers to British Office, 5
lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. If with-
out intrinsic value; to the Continent,
&c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible
for the safe delivery of registered corres-
pondence, but, however, it will be pre-
pared to make good the contents of such
correspondence lost while passing through
the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain
cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the
conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed
in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the
Postmaster General of Hongkong imme-
diately the loss was ascertained, the
envelope being forwarded with any
such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satis-
fied that the loss occurred whilst the cor-
respondence was in the custody of the British
Postal administration in China, that it was
not caused by any fault on the part of the
sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck,
or by the dishonesty or negligence of any
employee of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more
damage to fragile articles such as portraits,
watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c.,
which